WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1996.

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If our friends who fover us with manuarripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned three must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local Pows.-The City and Schurben News Bures of the Ustran Phase and New York Association Perms to at \$1 to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi nated to the press of the whole country.

The Fight for Honest Money.

The formal fight for honest money in the Presidential struggle of 1896 was begun hast evening at a public meeting in the Madison Square Garden in this city, which a numbers, enthusiasm, and the character of the attendance resembled the great gath erings just before the civil war.

It was a meesing of Democrate-but Demwrate who, like Senator Hill, are not revoutionists. Its purpose was to promounce for sound money and protest against the naurnation of the title of the Democracy by the Populists of the Chicago Convention.

The candidate of that Convention won his nomination by oratory-but oratory for that occasion only. His defeat will be brought about, in no small degree, by oratory of a very different sort-the speech of a man who has thoughts behind his words, and who can utter them without the aid of print or typewriting.

I set night was a great evening in the life of BOUREE COCKRAN. For an hour and a quarter he held the vast audience, quiet and attentive save when aroused by his eloquence into thunders of applause, with a speech as effective as any which has ever been delivered in New York. His statements of fact were clear and simple, his arguments logical, his reasoning lucid, and the charm of his wit and rhetoric captivated his hearers. His main theme was the infury which the success of the Chicago ticket would infallibly bring upon the wage earners throughout the land; and when he sat down no one could doubt that he had carried the great assemblage with him to the end.

The success of the meeting and the speech is an assurance of the overthrow of the Populista, in which all good citizens will find abundant encouragement.

People Who Will Not Vote for Bryan.

Those who live by wages received for their daily labor. They don't want a 52-cent dollar. The more the dollar is worth the better they like it.

The men who live on fixed salaries, teachbrs, clerks, officials, professional men, and the rest. They don't want to pay twice as much for what they buy, while their salaries remain the same.

All those who are proud of their country and want to save its honor from disgrace and its credit from degradation.

By all, of course, we mean all of those citisens who are not deluded fools, or incurable cranks, and are not lost in ignorance. But even when the whole number of such unfortunates is allowed for, there will still remain the vast majority of the people of this country. There may be men who prefer the half to the whole. Drunken men and lunatics will sometimes burn their money. But sane people prefer to get all they can for their dollars. Hence they prefer gold to silver.

The truth is, BBYAN could not lead to the polls a force of voters bigger than Cox-LY's famous army of tramps was when he got to Washington, if human society were not always burdened with a load of stupidity put upon it by Divine Providence, we e, to keep its muscles trained by the exertion of carrying the dead weight.

The more the people know of BRYAN and his doctrines the less they will want him and them. He can't stand up against the

Three Shades of Western Opinion.

Some of the most intelligent information concerning the silver craze in the West, its origin, motives, and present intensity, comes to us in letters written not primarily for publication. From a great number of such communications which have been either addressed to us directly, or kindly forwarded to us by their original recipients, we select three which seem to represent three shades of opinion in the West which the Eastern friends of honest money ought to differentiate clearly, in order to be able to meet them according to the different conditions of the cases.

First, as to the mining regions of the Southwest and Northwest:

A mining engineer of this town whose professional duties take him frequently to Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, tells us that he has been greatly impressed by the intense hatred of the East manifested by the people whom he encounters in the region mentioned. This hatred seems to be directed against almost everybody and everything east of the Mississippi River. Our correspondent was anxious to know if the same bitterness of sentiment extended to the mining States of the Northwest. He accordingly wrote for information to a friend in Idaho, a miner, a man of intelligence and formerly a good Democrat; and he received a reply which we copy in part :

"In my opinion, you need have no fears about the future of the country of we can only get free nothage of both gold and silver. We have tried gold for ever twenty years, and now the country, as far as the great mass of the people are concerned. Is bankrupt. buys more now than ever, but all kinds of property and labor are depreciating every day. There are now in our beloved country millions of men who can hardly get enough work to keep life in their by a law granting free coinage, in less than four years this country will see the bloodiest revolution that the where has ever known. God grant that relief will "iemit taits encles separated at the

The New York man wrote to get the benefit of his friend's observation, and he got unexpectedly this direct expression of personal sentiment, coupled with what is almost a threat of revolution in case free coinage is defeated.

Next, as to the Western agriculturist with the mortgaged farm :

A physician, who is a Republican and a sound-money man, and who has lived for five years in Kansas, in a very candid and sympathetic letter attempts to explain for the information of Easterners "what

seems the incredible fally of the West " "Let me state the situation of these farmers as ! know it. A man comes to Kunsus and buys a farm.
After the operation be has little money left. He will have no crop to sell until fall. In the spring he goes to the general storekeeper, who is the general buil-ness man of the place, to sak for credit. The farmer gets a credit from the mee-

chant, for his years needs on his signing a LECKY says, that every farmer deems it to of sale for his crop of york or wheat and pork, to be delivered in the fail. When fail tomes the produce is all delivered to the merchant. The born and u heat are graded down, and the pork is weighed on the mercuant's scales. The farmer is at the mercy of the morehant. If there is a shortage, a chattel mort-gage is required by the storekeeper. Mafortune may last for several years, and then eventually the mer-

thing; gets a general mortgage on the man's farm. Tale morehant represents Eastern canital. He to be ned by an Eastern insurance company or by some banking company. He is usually the positical best of the county. He has his dummy, the County Treasurer. and he bimself is County Commissioner. He controls in this way the pur-base of bonds for embroads through this direct. He is therefore the friend of the railroad. The rate at which the farmer can ship his tive pork to Chicago depends on this man, a fact

ch compels the farmer to sed his pork to him. "Is it any winder, then, that this poor devil attrib-uses all his misfortunes to Entern capitalists and to the rich raffroads! Even when he has lost his farm the Shrivery with whom he has dealt all theoret. does not warme him, but believes him to be his bee riend; but he says that it is Eastern capetas that has

robbed him of his form.
"The same farmer if he has not paid his taxes in three years, has a tax title to his land sold in September by the Sheriff of the county. Eastern capital of cours, is always waiting for such chances. The furmer, under the law, has three years in which to redeem his land from this tax title sale. If he does not, the hand is swallowed up by Eastern capital. If he succeeds in redeeming it, he must not only pay the original amount with interest to the date of sale, but has to pay, or at least had to pay when I was in

Kanssa, 74 per cent. amount interest added.
*The Eastern capitalists, during the grasshop years, when the disaster was widespread, would loan the farmer on mortgage only one-third the value of his land, as sworn to by three of his neighbors and his neighbors. Many of those mortgages, perhaps most of them, have been redeemed, but there has al-

ways been a crop of renewed mortgages.
"Three poor people will be very glad to pay their retraid debts to the East in tS-cent dollars. There is not the least doubt that they think they are paying have the Past for years of intolerable tyranny wa-

Thirdly, let us consider Western sentiment from the point of view of the Western business man who is neither a silverite nor quite a gold standard man. The subjoined letter is written by a banker in Omaha to his business correspondent in New York:

"We are to a position to be as fully in touch with the situation as one can be who is not actually in politics. We are instituted to believe that if the elec-tion should take place within thirry days there would be no doubt about the success of the Democratic nomineck. Our hope is in the education which the people n have during the months before the election. If a Republican managers show the windom necessary and understand the necessity for purting forth their best efforts in the middle Western States, where the an election had taken place we do not think the Dem ocrats could have carried a single Western State it is a question if they would not have many of the border States; but the sotion of the Republican Convention at St. Louis coming out so desidedly for a gold standard and putring it in its most objectionable form to the bi-metallists baseiven the Democrate an opportunity which they readily accepted of tringing a direct tasse between gold and silver; or, as the bimetallists look at it, between bimetallism and the single gold stand ard, so called.

"This has thrown a great number of bimetalliets into the Democratic ranks, although they do not acree with the general principles of the platform set forth at Chicago. In addition to this, the price of grain and cartle has declined in the sixty or ninety days, so that, although crops are abundant in the West, the prices are at such a low figure as hardly makes it worth while r a farmer to raise anything; and as this is a large which is being taken advantage of by the Democratic party, and the movement is having the nature of the

ses against the classes "The late action of the New York syndicate in regard to the gold balance in the United States Treasury, gives another handle to these leaders, and sets forth before the people the complete control of the United States Treasury and gold reserve by Wall street. It is thus set forth before the people that the United States Treasury under the existing gold standard is at the mercy of the great bankers of New York. I believe that this feeling has as much to do with the sliver crass as any other one thing, with perhaps the exception of the low prices

obtained by the farmer for all he raises. "I do not think the Western people are in favor of repudiation, or that the great mass of them are any more d shonest than the people in the East. I have lived half my lifetime in each section, and am prett well acquainted with both. The Western man is not upon ceremony or change of opinion. But if he can be appealed to in the right way, he is just as inclined to do what is right as the average citizen in the East.
"It does not seem to me that the Republican man-

agers have fully grasped the situation, or have been wise in handling it thus far. You will pardon the length at which I have written, but being anxious fo the welfare of the country and the success of the Le-publican ticket, I have set forth in this manner my views, hoping that through you they may be able to reach those who have influence to direct affairs wisely and well."

One of the most useful things that the Western friends of honest money can do is to give the people of the East, and particularly the managers of the Republican campaign, a clear idea of Western silver sentiical distribution. There are different degrees of silverism, and the heresy is induced in different cases by different causes. To understand these accurately would be to possess a most valuable chart of the ground on which the battle is to be fought. A perfect analysis of Western sentiment on the silver question is impossible, because people see with different eyes and report their observations in language colored by personal bias. The nearer the approximation, however, to such an analysis, the better the chance of conducting the campaign with effectiveness of aim and economy of ammunition. If it is a campaign of education, there are those who can be convinced by candid and logical argument, those to whom the appeal must be made on the ground of self-advantage, and those who cannot be convinced at all. As a friend .4 Colorado wrote to THE SUN. speaking of the more violent forms of the malady, "You can't educate the insane."

Mr. Lecky on the New Irish Land Act.

To avert, it is said, the resignation of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, and of Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the landlord majority in the House of Lords eventually withdrew most of its amendments to the Irish Land bill, and suffered that measure to become a law substantially in its original form. The Irish landlords, however, continue to protest that their interests have been sacrificed, and one of their most distinguished champions, the historian, Mr. W. E. H. LECKY, was lately chaffed upon the subject by Sir William VERNON HARCOURT. "I see," said Sir William, "on the opposite benches the modern Gil-BON, who has traced in a memorable book the decline and fall of Ireland to the abrogation of the law of contract by a Liberal Administration. He is now, I do not doubt, preparing a final and dismal chapter on the that such men will so vote as to throw wrongs to be suffered by Ireland at the hands of his Unionist friends." Mr. LECEY made no answer at the time, but he has since written a letter to the London Times. in which, upon the whole, he takes a hopeful view of the new measure.

Mr. LECEY, indeed, criticises the provisions of the bill relating to the determination of fair rents by the Land Courts, on the ground of their fallure to declare that rents should be fixed, not according to the existing condition of farms, but according to what would have been their condition had they been properly cultivated. At present, rents are habitually fixed by the sub-Commissioners, acting under the Land act of 1880, with reference to the actual condi-

be his interest to let his land run down as much as possible before the time when his new rent has to be determined. On the other hand, it is obvious that the method of appraisement recommended by Mr LECET might be grievously abused by a Commission in which landlords should be strongly represented.

Even with regard to the purchase policy. Mr. LECKY is not one of those who believe that it is destined to bring about a millennium in Ireland. Whether the application of the policy will not be seriously impeded by the disturbance of prices likely to follow the forced sale of bankrupt estates, is pronounced at least open to question. The opinion is also expressed that a pasture country with no vineyards and little market gardening is not naturally fitted for peasant proprietors. Then again, it is asserted that "the present system, under which the whole purchase money is advanced by the State, offers no special encouragement to the more thrifty and industrious; and, as a matter of fact, it is often the tenant on the verge of bankruptcy who is most anxious to buy," On this point we need only remark that it is the multitude of tenants who by the existing rents have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy that the new Land act is intended to relieve. Finally, Mr. LECKY holds that owing to rapidly increasing debt, and to the subdivision which, in spite of the law, is already going on, a new class of landlords will arise. There will be the gombeen man who will foreclose his mortgages, and there will be the stronger farmer who will buy up his weaker and more improvident neighbors. Of course, nobody imagines that any legislative measure can revolutionize human nature, and make all men equally energetic, economical, and foresighted. All that is claimed for the land purchase programme is that it will give the mass of the Irish tenantry a better chance of improving their condition than they have

ever had before. That it will do this Mr. LECKY admits. In spite of every deduction, there can be no doubt, he says, that the purchase pol'er will create many excellent and prodent measant proprietors, and will introduce into Irish life an element which is imperatively needed. He recognizes that there can be no permanent safeguard of peace, order, and progress until absolute property is secured : that is to say, until the cultivator owns in fee the land he tills. In a word, Mr. LECET believes that if some ten millions of dollars a year should be expended during the next fifteen or twenty years in creating peasant. proprietors in Ireland, this would be upon the whole the best thing that could happen.

Why Bryan Read His Speech.

There need be no doubt whatever as to the reason why the Repudiation candidate for President read his speech of acceptance at the Madison Square Garden, instead of addressing the audience without notes. He stated the reason himself on Saturday to the reporters at Irvington in these words:

"Some insisted that reading the speech would be a disappointment to those who heard it. I appreciated the force of the suggestion, but finally concluded that it would be better to disappoint those who listened than to risk an unfair or partial report by the opposition press.

This simply means that Mr. BRYAN's estimate of American journalism as a whole is such that he feared that his speech would not be fairly or fully reported by the representatives of those newspapers which are opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket. Mr. HRTAN has been a newspaper man himself and ought to know better. We believe he does know better. The suggestion is nothing less than impudent.

Were not his speeches on the way to New York fully and fairly reported? Did not the newspapers tell the truth and all the truth about the vast and curious crowd that gathered to hear him at Madison Square. and about their woful disappointment and their steady flight as they pattered out of the hall to escape the tedium of the First generous measure of attention from the American press?

Certainly not in our recollection. Of course, if Mr. BEYAN was afraid "to risk an unfair or partial report by the opposition press," he will continue under the same apprehension to the end, and we shall ment, in its varying shades and its geograph- have no more extemporaneous flights of oratory from the Dollardipper candidate for the Presidency, to cheer on his followers

> Supreme Court. For this relief much thanks

Pree Silver and Lafe Insurance.

in their attack upon sound money and the

Hundreds of thousands of persons in the United States are so situated that the death of the bread-winner of the family would compel them to rely for support upon the proceeds of his life insurance.

The success of the free-silver movement would have the effect of reducing those proceeds one-haif, so far as existing policies are concerned.

The wife and children of a man who had always paid his insurance premiums in a currency equivalent to gold, would have to take the principal in a currency worth only half as much. The amount thus received would provide for their maintenance only half as long as the amount which they

would realize under the gold standard. Any person whose life is insured, votes for a reduction in the value of his insurance policy if he votes for BRYAN and SEWALL He votes in direct hostility to the interests of all those for whose benefit the insurance was taken out. If his wife and children are the beneficiaries, he votes to lessen their means of support in the event of his death.

This is a serious matter and one to be seriously considered. In every community, in States where the free-silver craze prevails, as well as in more conservative places, are many good men who have applied their savings for years to the payment of life insurance premiums. It has not always been easy to pay, but somehow or other they have managed to scrape together the needed amount in time to prewent their policies from lapsing. They have been steadfast in thrift for the sake of these whom they love, and whom they desire to shield from poverty. Is it possible away half the good that has resulted from their painstaking economy?

Certainly not, if they understand what they are doing. No intelligent man who holds a policy of life insurance will support the Chicago

platform or candidate. A divorce "in accordance with the rites and neages of the rabbinical law?" is not a diworke in accordance with the terms of the civil law prevalent in the United States. A welman who has procured a rubbinical divorce from her husband and then married another man, has been sentenced to a term of six months in the penitentiary for bigamy. In passing sentence upon her Judge Cowing took occasion to say that papers of divorce procured from a rabb tion of holdings. The consequence is, Mr. | are not legal documents in this State, and that

any rabbi who may envely them is liable

ecution. We may remark that these papers are regarded as legal only by rabble of recent immigration, who are ignorant of the recuiren of American law. Nearly all rabble give heed these requirements, and, after complying with the Mean's directions in a case of divorce. see to it that the case is brought before a civil

penitentiary as a bigamist will be the means of making our divorce laws better known in these quarters of the city where they have so often

THE NEW YORK STW is mainly owned or outstailed by J. Puzzent Moment - Fortytown Fress-Revord You lie, villain! And you are scarcely worth

been disregarded.

the trouble of saying it. was a foolish sermon about "Old Maids" that was recently preached by the Rev. Mr. Saunts in the Bastist Church at South River, N. J., and about which, as he says, a great fues has been made. Oh, yee, MIRIAN may have been an old maid, but the mother of the GRACCHI wasn't, and we would probably never have had SHARRFEANE if his mother had been one. As to the "ridiculed and despised whom Mr. SAMMIS evalted, his lan grane was stoff and nonsense. Spinsters are not ridiculed or despised, excepting by fools or blackguards. It is not true that " spineters are experiers of the great majority of their married staters." Wires and spinsters are very much alike in their womanbood.

There was a lot of gammon about wives as well as spineters in the Rev. Mr. SAMMIS's ser-

mon. Here is a scrap of it: "Give a woman too much nower and you will co-pent it. If the lady of the house gets full control of domestic affairs, you will soon see her soming it over her hustand to an alarwiar manner. Just limit her power a little and all will go on plessantly; but give her complete control, and that settles it."

This South River preacher ought to get out of his point. He is a stupid old backeter and knows nothing about either wives or spinsters.

It is very fattering to the editor of THE Buy to be spoken of as a "rabbi" by the Hebrew Journal, because we printed some time ago an editorial article upon the Mosaic dietary laws which was satisfactory to our orthodor Jewish contemporary. "As a master of Jewish law," says the Febreu Journal, "he has earned the title of rabble" The distinction is of a character beyond our merst, and we are unable to accept it. The title of rabbi is ancient and honorable, and has been borne by men of dig. nitr and learning; but, size! it is not for ta. "Rabbi " would, indeed, sound finely in our ears, if we were deserving of it.

We are sure our contemporary will agree with us when we say that there are men other than rabbis, even men not of the seed of ARRA-HAM, who have made a study of the Mosaic laws, dietary and other. They are full of in-

struction for all men. If the erroneous arguments of some unorthe dox rabble have been overthrown by THE BUR. that is surely to their advantage.

There remarks are for the information of the Jenish Progress, the Jenish Charter, the American Israel to and Dr. Isaac M. Wisz, as well as for that of our distinguished contemporary, the Helmen Journal

It is impossible to make a trustworthy estimate of the losses of the Spanish army in Cuba. We know by official reports that 110,000 troops were landed at Havana up to Mar last as reinforcements for the garrison of 20,000 men that was previously maintained in Cuba. We learn from Havana that about 75,000 idiers are now in Spain's service in Cuba. Several thousand men have fallen in combet; many thousands have died from epidemic diseases; a large number have gone over to the insurgents, and thousands of invalids have been

sent back to Spain. Additional reinforcements from Spain have begun to arrive at Havana, and 40,000 fresh troops are to be sent there within the next three weeks. Thus the force in Cubs is again to be 100,000, indicating that the lorses within eighteen months have numbered 40,000 Spain has nothing to show for this great sacrifice of human life.

In this political campaign we would like to have some high debates between the chief orators of the rival parties. What is the matter with the old-time Republican champion, Col. BORERT GILCHRIST INGERSOLL of Madison avenue, who added to his fame in the Conven-Reader! Was there ever before a time Pre-ident! Besides the Hos. Bournes Congress tion by which Mr. Blane was nominated for when so small a man received such a we shall of course have Dr. CHAUNCEY Mirronlet the Popocracy match them! Madison Square Garden is the place for the meetings.

A Dissatisfied Politician.

To the Edition of The Soy-Soy is there no way to divorce Mr. Bryan from Mr. St. John. or Sinjin! and divorce LT depan from Mr. St. John. or Shijat And has stille Teall become a perminent fixture in the Poportatio outfit! The speciation of St. John. or Shijun. Shij

If you complain so about trifes, what do you think of the bankrupter and dishonor that Bryan and his party are threatening the conntry with? Sinfin and Ollie Teal will presently disappear, but free silver and its corollaries, if once established in the Government, will remain until the American republic has been sunk in

Gold, Silver, and Copper in the Bible. To the Encroa or The Sta-Sor! It was my pleasure day evening to visit a family of saintly ladies that I have known from obfidhood, who have always been libbe students and great invers of their country. They asked me if I thought there was any danger of liven's being elected, a calamity they are praying may be averted. They criticised very ably the speech of Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden, and the

say they fear he is not a Pittle student. They called my attention to Ears, vitt, 26 even weighed unto their hands six hundred and to talents of siver, and oliver ressets an hundred ents, and of good an hundred talents. Also to the 27th verse of the same chapter:

They asked me to turn to I. Ktogs, z. zl. where I

And all King Solomon's drinking vessels were of good and all the vessels of the course of the forest of etolog were of pureauly now were failed They say to me that Mr. Bryan argues that the they as owners of copper stock ask if they are not equally entitled to ask the Government to put its stamp upon the copyer at an absurd valuation; but they would not allow such Schilous value to be put apon their couper property.

They love the honor and integrity of their country more than they do money. PLATT E. DECEMBOR.

All Bight, but Everybody Can Buy It Wimself for Two Cents Only.

To see Engine or The Sta-Sir Every morning as loome into the city to business I read The Sir, and schotally have hearly or quite finished is before I ave the train that bridge me from my suborban home. Let instead of throwing away my copy I try to find some man who has no morning paper. oil offer it to non with a polite query, if he will not like to see to day's arm. I have yet to have my offer refused and I trust that in this way I have placed your arguments for sound money in the hands of many who would not have read them and at NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

Where Woman Rules the Rucet.

From the Ninetzenth Century, When the Gar journ ha Leen in ried by a girl to a pre-immusery courtehly, with the cannot easily decline, then follows the weld in day. On that morning the cust on as for the undegroom to hide and for the or deather to seek tim. When found they wast to

Her heads board fast with letters of grad !- Pillion J. Bryon. Aye. as a hr. in's f ir hand is fellered fact.
With the gold circle in her lovely youth, Pledging her soul, so long as life may tast, To Honor, Loyalty, Good Faith, and Tsuth.

MARTLAND POLITICS.

Some Matters Which Enter Into the Contest in the Terrapin State This Year, BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.-For many years the battle between the two political parties in Maryland has turned chiefly on the existing election laws, the Democrats under Senator Gorman's leadership anhering to the former plan of vote canvasting and vote counting, and the Repub-licans insisting that the shief obstacle to their specess was not the failure of the Republican candidates to secure a majority of the votes, but their inability to secure a fair and accurate

count of the votes actually cast.

On a normal rose there are about 250,000 electors in the State of Maryland, and fourfifthe of these, or about 200,000 electors, are white voters, and 50,000 colored voters. In the Prosidential contest of 1897 these were the figares of the voters registered, white, 201,422; clored, 48,285. The Republican party in the State of Maryland is not as in many of the Southern States to the south or southwest of Baltimore, a "colored party," in the sense that the bulk of its supporters are drawn from citisens of the colored race. Of the 50,000 colored electors in Maryland, 15,000 reside in this city and the others are scattered throughout the other twenty-three counties into which Maryland is divided attaining the bighest propor tion in Charles countries the Potemac, just across from the Virginia border. In Charles county, the white voters and the colored voters are about equal in number: yet the Republican lead there at the last State election was less than 500. In Garrett county in the extreme western end of the State, by the last registry, there were 3,600 white voters, and only 34 colored; set in this country, of which the town of Oakland ts the chief place, the Republican piurality at the last election was nearly 700. "The colored ward" of Baltimore is the Eleventh. It is the only ward of the twenty-two in this city in which the colored voters outnumber the white voters, but the Republican lead in the Eleventh ward is no greater than in those war is of the city which have an almost overwhelming preponderance of white voters. In the First ward, for instance, there were, by the last registration, nearly 6,000 waste and only 100 colored voters; yet in this ward last year the Republican vote was 2,850 and the Democratic vote 2,180 on the Governorship. It is necessary to understand this distinction

between Maryland and some other Southern States, in which the preponderance of colored voters acts as a bar to white recruits to the Republican party. It the Presidential election of 1892, with all the conditions unfavorable to the Republican success, and with the election machinery in the hands of the Democrate, the Harrison electoral ticket carried nize of the counties of Maryland, and was particularly strong in the extreme western end of the State most numerous, and where during the civil was was the seat of Union support. The four counties of western Marriand are Prederick Washington, Allegany, and Garrett, the three former including as their chief cities Frederick, Hagerstown, and Cumberland, respectively, These four counties were carried by the Reputcans in 1892, or at least two of them, Allegany and Garrett, gave a Republican majority, and the two others were so close as to be almost evenly divided. On the Eastern Shore, Kent, Talbot, Dorobester, and Somerset counties were carried by the Republicans, and the three southern counties of the Cossapeake peninsula Calvert St. Marr's, and Charles, all went Republican. The strength of the Democratic party in Maryland has always been in and about the city of Baltimore and along the Pennsylvania border west to Fred erick country. Prior to 1895 there was a long list of Dem

octatic Governors of Maryland, and the Republicans at their State Convention held in the town of Cambridge, a little more than a year ago on Aug. 15, declared that "all the ingenious devices by which the leader of the hitherto dominant party in this State has sought to prevent a free and fair expression of the public will at the poils shall be swept away: the control of the machinery of their elections restored to the people of the several counties registration made annual to Baltimore city and guadrennial, with annual revision, in the coopties; the supervisory powers of the courts over the action of the registers made effective and not illusory "-if the Republicans should win. The Democrats at their Baltimore Convention of July 51, 1906, but in numination Mr. Hurst. a candidate against whom there was a widespread revolt. and as a result of the contest between Lownder the Republican nomines with Democratic arms port and Hurst, the regular Democratic candidate, the Republicans made what may be called a clean sweep of Maryland, the first in many years, politing 195,000 for the head of nominee. Joshua Levering, who is now one of the Temperance candidates for President there is another from Nebraska, was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Maryland at this election, and he secured the support of 7,700 voters. In 1890 the Australian system of voting was introduced into elections in this city, and in 1892 it was further extended to include the entire State. The difficulty of which Repubcans in Maryland, however, have complained has not been based so much on the method of voting as upon what they have denounced as the francis of the registry, whereby, year after year, and, practically, with no agency of redress or power of appeal, the names of persons not qualified to vote were carried upon the registry lists and either voted or "were voted" by proxy.

The success of the Republicans in the election of 1865 was, as I have said, sweeping. Not only did they triumph on the State ticket and in most of the local contests, but they also secured a majority in the Legislature of forcy-four on joint tailot, securing a United States Senator, the first Republican to hold that office for many years. Furthermore, they were able to revise the registry laws, and to bring about some, at least, of the reforms which they had promised at their convention at Cambridge. As a result of these changes, and of the official changes in the State departments, the former unrestricted power of the regular Democracy in this State has been broken, and the obstacles to its recoviery are numerous and serious, some of the most prominent and active of the Democrata who participated in last year's revoltagainst Candidate First, are active the year in oppos-ing the platform adopted in Chicago, for the sentiment of the Democrats of Maryland has been strongly divilated in past conventions in favor of honest money, and the position of the Maryland Democrats on this subject has never, in fact, been subject to any doubt. At the Chicago Convention the Marriand delegates acted generally with the hard-money delegates from the East. On the proposition to sear Senator Paniel is popular man in Maryland and the representative in Washington of a neighboring State in place of Senator Hill as temporary Chairman, four votes only were cast for Daniel and twelve for Hill. On the projection to admit to the Convention the silver men from Michigan, one Maryland delegate only voted in favor of the atverties, and fifteen were recorded against. On the coinage plank of the Chicago platform four Maryland delegates voted in the affirmative and twelve against; and on the proposition to enduree the Federal Administration sixteen votes were cost willdly in invorof this course. On the several ballots for the Presidency a maj rity of the Maryland mon voted and continued to rote until the end for Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. One delegate did not wore. The four silvenies were for Bryan from first to last. Meryland has eight electoral votes, and these

have been counted almost uniformly in all political computations as certain to be found in the Demogratic column. From 186* notil 1899. oth inclusive, Murclard was carried by the Democrate at every successive Presidential election; is for the reas as named and under the new conditions established by them, the Republican managers, with a Republican Senatorelect in Washington, a frepublican Governor at Annapolis, and Republicans in many of the local offices, express great confidence that Mary-iand will be found this year in the McKitzley colums, and all present indications point that way. The city of Baltimore is the seat of the most

widespread Democratic defection, and without a Democratic majority in Baltimore it is very doubtful if the Democrats in Maryland will have much more than a fighting chance this year. Senator Gorman's term expires in 1899, and he is making an active fight to retain the organization of the Democratic party in this State, so far as it can be done under existing

POPULISM IN KANSAR.

The Parent of Repudiation and the Progentter of Ausreny. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you allow me to congratulate THE SUN upon its noble and patriotic stand in the present dential contest? It is the greatAmerican newspaper. Fearlessly independent, intensely American, and always legal to the best interests of our country, no person was left in doubt as to

what THE SUN would do after the Chicago Con-

The fight this year is not confined to Democrais and Republicans upon well established principles, but it has narrowed itself down to a errific struggle between patriotiem and Jacobinwm, between conservatism and radicalism, and between national bonor and national chaos. Party lines should be obliterated, and the patriotic element of the two old parties, which have opposed each other in friendly rivalry for so many years, should come together in another historic contest for the maintenance of the Union and the supremistry of law. The great republic is in danger. Revolution is stalking broadcast throughout the land, and asarchy has made an open assault upon the capital at Wathington. Free silver is not the only laste. It is only a mask that conceals the incendiary projects of Tillmanism and align-dism.

Out here in Kansas we know what Populism means. It is a demonstrate of business, a desarrier of public morels, a debancier of official honesty, an assaust of public credit. It is the parent of repodiation and the progenitor of anarchy, it commenced its sensult upon the projective of Kansas six years ago with the rollowing sentiment as a war cry. Raise less corn and more hell—and it is needless to say that it has been doing an excellent job in this respect ever wince mandas is a wate of great resource and wonderful recourses the property of the state can recover from the blighting and devastating effects of Populism in every year. republic is in danger. Revolution is stalking collim is livenly years, very Populist in Mansas is enthistastic for

rery require in names a enchange in for an He is unitered by rander of the creed as one of their and cranical of the creed as one of their a. This is the reason who here watered his legality to the old party of Jefferson, alone, and Thiele, will cast his oute for Modern, No good fluctboard who loves his outer and its traditions can afferd to do er size. In one language of Mr. Watterson, It would be "not impromise with the state of the world be a lasting disgrade for ever one alloge chairs frames because the pole.

A KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

WICEITA, HAD, Aug. 15.

A Wise Surresties-Call It Manhattan.

From the Springfield Expublishes. Why not make this the occasion for finding a really strong and poetic name for the larger There will never be a better time, and it the matter is put off it may not be possible to arouse interest in the subject again. A name once attached is not to stick and if "Greater New York" is once adopted it will be hard to make a change. This would be a real calamity. and the city ought to set to work in earnest while the committee chosen to draft the popstitution is still settling on a name. At this distable there seems to be no room for doubt in the matter. The one name that combines historic fitness, poetle exphing, and popular familiarity ts Manhattan.

A Dispute About Authorship

To rea Encion or fee Sus-Sir- in your lands of today under the heading. "Warring Over a Poem," is printed an interview by Kiss Elifa Proctic One regarding the literary proprietorably of a press which appeared in the July number of the Penny Magnatian titled "Her ideal." In the interview Miss One ad-ta that Lang wrote the poem to very much the same way as it appeared in the magazine. The lady then says that the idea was here, and that Lang got it one day at Mr. Johnson's studie, when she and Mr. dusts were discussing the Elementons for the ties visit she was to put in verse. Later when Lang handed her a manuscript poem she complimented him and remarked. "It is very good: I think you and I ought to collaborate." Further, she says and rewrote the poem and sent it to the magazine

I furnished the idea. Mr Lang gave it the searepits the lady's assertions the truth of the manter is Kiss One suggested I should write a to about a woman's ideal which she would get Me chases to Shortrate, and over her name would send to Frank, adding that with her alguature the recompense would be greater than if signed by mine

Incidentally, there was to be a division of the profits resulting from the sale. For some unthown reason t never appeared to fruth, but later appeared to the Francy Mapuress. For some equally maknown reason I nover saw a division of the profits. Hence our out inhoration, as the lady expresses it, was short lived. That the poem as it appeared is identical with my first copy I can prove, the original befor in possession of Mr. Rarry 51. Orminal of the Empire Tourists.

The only claim that Kiss Only has to that she supfor the Democratic goaled the title and supplied the poem with one word, ang. Who is now one of as a result of which one line has been maimed and in the loss of feet unmasharably hups, much the same as the lady's poetical citima.

Collaboration, Lies the four barrel, may have virtues in presenting two beads instead of one, but in future may be "Her livel," not mine. Albury Lass. NEW YORK AUG. 15.

A Tribute to the Late Mrs. Hicks.Lord To the Entres of The STS-Str. Will you allow me to make a trief response to an article in Two Ser headed "Mrs Hicks-Lord's Ways" I am in no way compected with Mrs. Lord, but knew her for many

years, and feel that pustice requires me to say a few

words in delence of one so saily misunders

According to your critic of the innested dead, her individuality was her greatest sin. W. many others in as her greatest charm. I do not think she could ever have worn "a red verver riding dress trimmed with good," as it did not account with his times of good taste. In the years that I have known her she was always cowned in elegant simplicity, never using her wealth of pewers as addressed except were good form of ormsion justified it. That she married a venerable contleman, an old and intimate friend, who-came to share her luturious home, and where he reperiod the temberos care until as death may have been a crime in the eyes of his mildren, but to society at large such in adomesances (" are too common to be worthy of notion. To the minute of some her greatat large such in alconomors if are too common to be worthy of notion. To the mining of some her greatest in was her conversion to the Raman Cathodic Church. I orthodical object are there who think it was her greated does attent and there who think it was her greated does attent and large for the greatest does not entry in the days of lavalidation and her for the control of the control of the production were most entrying feel formula and her resonation were most entrying feel formula and her resonation were most entrying feel for the control of the contro

The Late Kate Field.

To the Englan of The hot-fire The stories that there has been "increased of the last wishes" of the late M as Knie Fleid by her surviving relatives and soil, and that she died in debt, are niterly and truelly entrue.

Him Field died at Honotulu on May 18, but owing to the absence of telegraphic communication with the handwich islands it was not known here until May Si, the intelliginus having come by way of Japan Si, the intelligence having come by way of Japan and being a have announcement of the fact. Hence long delays in actifus her affairs, necessital dor the above man community atoms, have congress greatly to the laterest of Mr. source had not her meaner relative, whose a trainment for her man always by all devoted. Moreover, her will have not feet men four. It would have faith was made and witnessed at Washington to hore May Pleid adeparture for the mai, but it is not in her safe in that city and moust be rewhere among their inspect. Of course, her affairs cannot be settled until its found.

CANADA'S FAST STEAMERS.

It Im't Certain that They Will Try to Hival the New York Steamers in Speed QUESSO, Ang. 18.—Indications are the arring of coming friction between the Government of Mr. Laurier and the imperation the question of the proposed fast the salante steamship line. Some time before the effector the late Tory Government Sir Charles Stores, as its head, had all but complete: at trans-ment with the British Government by which Great Britain would supply the and of the subsidy necessary to the creamed of the service on condition that Canada tender (12) 7 18 the other two-thirds of the stite dy, a on a guarantee that the vessels employed should see an average speed of at least twenty a lost at home and be available for use by the hy man to serne ment in times of emergency as armed trousers,

Mr. Laurier and his friends are in farir of a different kind of steamanip service. They have gives out that they do not think it he exercy to make so tremendous an outlay for a trenty. knot service destined to compete vill steads. ships running to and from New York it the carrying of passengers, when you it seventees knots average would be so very mind thrajer and would equally well accommodate the reentrements of Canadian trade, particularly the abluments of grain and produce recstorage. The Canadian Liberals are AU SE anial either, to such displays of page assumed to their mearest heighbors as tribute from the Dominion entire, by منا انه 70 AZ-4 lehment of some that wit by England as armed craisers by Logrand as armed orghers in charles on On the other hand the Canadian To entering upon a lively campain arm processed change, and protein an improper charles as the prospect that Canadia withe imperial subsety if the new Journal part in the eighted respect from the other Tory predecessors of the outper. Canadia's Unsides ment believe that this subsety is the southern this subsety. this subvidy.

Canada's objects in establishing a fast line are altogether different from those when the great strike Government has it a bing the project. With the latter the impensa liet a project with the latter, the impensa liet a project of the latter and whose all the time, and whose a fast liet as its only of the timore importance that is to lie direct interest to chorse, prove as much as possible. If it can expecting the Canadian tampayers to birded of the expense of this it will do so. Mr. Laurier's contention tough organs, is that United a not so that it is that United States and the content of the ing up of new irade channes and the in priva-ment of the trade generality of the Lorinzian. The New Canadian Government does not see pear at all convinced that Mr. hamber are will carry cut the threat of withdrawing its im-perial strendy in the errent of a country of hatter of the eleannehip project by which ha line would carry a great feel, more facing tends of a few more passengers. Soil states so or be the opinion is grewing of Canada. One of Mr. Lauriers that been super trights here says: "If an explanement freight service will sent the straint being them the threat that the immersal devertises may withdraw the light of its counternation tright to project sheard not affect to it the read.

SUBBEAMS.

-Mr. Surper of Summerville. Ga., in his-emer-seventh year, has put seven bullets-cine aven-lash valid-eye at a range of stary fact.
—Builton of the tough section of Managers, Sara, have put in practice a visious trick by which they the ear lobes of small boys who them

their distinguish -Ecreenes who have interested theresh an effect to have the reach of Louisians represed have been distributing pleasants reading "I wan good roads," which are to be placed in horse, said scores of the signs are to be seen outbear

of New Orleans friends who were yachning wear Pass & Seille sur an interesting fight between a school of popular and an octopus of Brushy Point. The Levi So was finally driven to the shallows, after purposes swam leterately away.

-Ers. Heary Webster was then datedly and her instand was shot at in bed at th Bicksville, C., by at early morning provide who If was suspected, was a wayward son angest by a threat of being distinction. "If I do I man who it was that killed me," was all-Em. From

-Twenty fire backelors of Johnson comp O., sent a committee to Galten, Retriet comb, Eich., whence a report had been sent out this there were in the village summy-one handsons dings forthwith and an announcement that not

world follow. been jailed for smoking opens a Germanat of Portland, Or., applied to the County Core fore license under which to exjer his favored their tion. He learned that Enemes were not bened fif

the same way with whisker drinking -Aunt Eliza Leene, a redo of opsicometero war, field recently in Greenville, Else, where the had made her home after-the place was a small 46 lage, always dispensing chartry to all commits whether error or misfertune made-them applicable. She was an othercom and was born-amount the same of the Econe family of Louissans. She same bound the plante of the overseer who was slowed to be owner to buy her on condition what he should so all that law and oussem permitted toward naking her his wife. So long as he freed he half to his horgan. -In Toronto a bouse third whose that was \$20 met anybody, to prepend that he had over the fool. pot into the house of Detective Charles Armin Wills the officer was at dinner, and when upon being to

tected, he told his tale of hunger a hearty meal was two lunches, which were done no in his postate. Es also said in accounting for himself this line ratio ?ligious education had been neclected. He was fulthermore formed to kneed until he had conteiled and ite the Lord's Prayer beforeds was talks to the police court.

Poreign Notes of Eral Interest. Dr. Jameson's trial cost the deverament \$170,000,

The first train of the Trans-Siberial Salmai had just rolled into Tomak.

Field Marshal Count von Binmenthal, at 88, has started on a long tour of fweder and Norwa!

Dean Stephens of Windowser took a till be from

his bicycle recently, severely wrenchilly in shock

Vindivestok, Russia's Pacific pact, has been raised from a third-class fortress to one of the second Montenegro has issued a jubilee postage stamp in

brace of the two hundredth anniversary of the Niegoch dynasty M. Casimir Perier, the an-President of Trans. 3 said, will soon try to be again clothe

French Parliament.

A commission which has been string for erris-Frank, according to the London Dany Nowreport soon against compulsory vacuumilled in 1249

For a servant girl to go about with a lines fab sened with pine is not decent and is could or end for dismissal, according to a record London Court Court decision

Prince Auguste d'Arenberg the Pre-Who has just been elected Proposed Canal Company, is a countr of the May Who is not the head of the Fermi ety since Dr. Carl Peters was Toron In his "Italian Journey" he souls son in English in 1787 to at all about the at Castelgandorfo. As injust the last out that her name was Maddalens

----When Prince Maximilian of save • priest recently be agreed a course all the rights he possessed in vir birth. The republished is to be or -afate ony, of whom there are only her of

trated at Spalate in Damatia ti-Disciplian. The beautiful house. Roman foundations at the sales. perov's mausoleum has been both the first density of the first density o peror's mausoleum has been to - 1248